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A synopsis for Ph. D. registration

On

Agricultural Finance through RRBs and Rural Development of Jharkhand- A case study of Ranchi District

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Synopsis–Agricultural Finance through RRBs and Rural Development of Jharkhand- A case study of Ranchi District

Introduction

India is an agricultural country. Agricultural sector contributed about 60% in 1951, 25% in 2000, 20% in 2005 and 19% in 2013.[1] There are two reasons for this situation- 1.The growth rates of industrial and services sectors have increased. 2. There has been no major change despite green revolution. Even today Indian families depend on rural income and poverty is found in 70% of rural areas.[2]

Agriculture has been the backbone of Indian economy despite industrialization in last seven decades. Indian economy is dependent on rural resources specifically agricultural output. The Agricultural sector has played a significant role in the economic development of the nation. The contribution of agricultural sector to national income, industry and employment is a important measure sector in the overall economy of the country. There is a need for modernization to advance the field of agriculture. This requires heavy investment.

Finance is life blood of any economy. Finance is one of the important resources for every sector like agriculture, industry and services etc. Indian agriculture requires a massive financial assistance for modernization. The role of financial institutions in the modern agriculture is always changing. The various sources of loan can be classified two categories:-

1. Non-institutional sources (moneylenders, relatives, traders)
2. Institutional sources (co-operative societies, commercial banks and RRBs).

Both Co-operative societies and commercial banks complete agricultural financial need. Co-operative societies came under the co-operative society's act 1904. 16 Banks were nationalized in 1969 and another six banks were nationalized in 1980. RRBs was established in 1975, establishment of NABARD in 1982, economic reforms in 1991, implementing of special agricultural credit plans since 1994-95, lunching of Kisan credit card (KCCs) in 1998-99. Above all activities are very useful for capital less farmers.

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1. Siddiqui, Kalim(2015). Agrarian crisis and transformation in India. Journal of economics and political economy, 2(1). P- 4. ISSN 2148-8347. https://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprints/23843/
2. A. Bhide, C.R. Monroy/renewable and sustainable energy reviews 15(2011)1057-1066.doi:10.1016/j.rser.2010.11.044

All India rural credit survey committee, 1954 has provided about finance to agriculture by different sources in 1951-52.This report indicated that non-institutional sources provided 92.8% of agricultural credit, whereas the share of co-operative societies and commercial banks was 3.1% and 0.8% respectively.

All India rural credit survey committee, 1991 showed that the share of non-institutional sources in agricultural credit went down to 36%, whereas the co-operative societies and commercial banks went up to 18.6% and 29% respectively. [3]

Ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare, 2022 showed that institutional credit for agricultural sector was Rs.16.5 lakh crore in January 2022, Which has been increased to Rs. 18.5 lakh crore in December 2022. [4]

Agricultural Finance

Agricultural Finance is necessary for every farmer because without finance he can not carry out his work. It is like life blood especially for the farmers of weaker section. The path of farmers become easier after getting finance. Finance is needed for various purposes like Purchase of new inputs, Purchase of implements, Better management of risk, Permanent improvement in land, Better marketing of crops, Facing crises etc.

In the context of Jharkhand, there is a need for finance for farmers of Jharkhand. Most of the farmers are in a bad situation regarding finance. These farmers depend on nearest banks, RRBs, moneylenders and guests for finance. There has been an increase of about 9.91% in the credit rate in the state between 2021-22 to 2022-2023. [5]

The definition of some scholars on agricultural finance is as follows -

Murray (1953) defined agricultural finance as: "An economic study of borrowing funds by farmers, the organization and operation of farm lending agencies and society's interest in credit for agriculture".

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3. Narayan Chandra Pradhan (May 2013). Persistence of Informal Credit in Rural India: Evidence from 'All-India Debt and Investment Survey' and Beyond. P 6. https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/80381
4. Ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare.Year-end Review-2022. Retrieved 26 Dec 2022. https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1886630
5. Government of Jharkhand.Center for fiscal studies- department of planning and development (Jharkhand economic Survey 2023-2024). P159. https://finance.jharkhand.gov.in/pdf/budget_2024_2025/jharkhand_economic_survey_2023_24.pdf

Tondon and Dhondyal (1962) defined agricultural financeas: "A branch of agricultural economics which deals with and financial resources related to individual farm units".

Agricultural credit is seen in three forms, which are as follows:-

1. Short-term credit – Its duration is up to 15 months. Farmers use short-term credit for small works like purchase of seed, fertilizer, cattle feed and payment of labour. The farmer repays his loan within 15 months.

2. Medium-term credit- Its duration is from 15 months to 5 years. Farmers use medium-term credit for land improvements, digging of wells, purchase of implements and machinery, purchase of farm animals etc. The farmer repays his loan up to 5 years.

3. Long-term credit- Its duration is more than 5 years. Farmers use such loans for big works like purchase of Tractor, fertilizer plants etc. The land development banks give only the long term loan, while the Regional Rural Banks give loans only to the weaker sections like small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, village artisans etc.[6]

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

RRBs are mainly bank of farmers that operate at the **Regional level** in different states of India. **The Narasimham Committee** on Rural Credit (1975) recommended the establishment of Regional Rural Banks. RRBs were established under the provisions of the ordinance of 26 september 1975 and the RRB Act 1976. Prathama Grameen Bank was the first RRBs bank in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh and was established on 2nd October 1975. It was sponsored by syndicate Bank and had an authorized capital of Rs.5 crore. The other four RRBs were Gaur Gramin Bank (sponsored by UCO Bank), Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (sponsored by State bank of India), Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank (sponsored by Punjab National Bank) and Jaipur-Nagpur Anchalik Gramin Bank (sponsored by UCO Bank). The states of Goa and Sikkim do not have RRBs. All the public sector banks (except Punjab and Sind Bank) sponsor one or more RRBs. J & K Bank is the only private sector bank to sponsor RRBs. 92% of the RRBs branches are in rural/semi- urban areas.

Regional Rural Banks are regulated by RBI and supervised by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). RRBs are jointly owned by the

6. Sunil Singh Yadav. Source of agricultural credit in India: A conceptual study of Indian agricultural credit. Sodh Drishti (An international refereed research journal), vol.8, no. 3, April- june2017. ISSN:0976-6650. P 162,164.

Government of India (GOI), the Sponsor Bank and the concerned State Government with share proportions of 50%, 35% & 15% respectively. The Board of Directors manage overall affairs of these banks, which consists of one Chairman, three Directors as nominated by the Central Government, a maximum of two Directors as nominated by the concerned State Government and a maximum of three Directors as nominated by the sponsor bank.[7]

They serve rural areas of the country and provide them with basic banking and other financial-related services. As on 31 March 2023, there were 43 RRBs sponsored by 12 scheduled commercial Banks with 21,995 branches with operations extending to 30.53crore deposit accounts and 2.90crore loan accounts in 26 states and 3 union territories (Puducherry, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh).

Regional Rural Banks'contribution to Agricultural finance

Financial provisions for the agriculture and rural development sector are more important. So Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were promoted to support agriculture and rural finance in 1975. The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) aimed for providing credit and other facilities to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs in rural areas. The RRB Act, 1986 empowers the Central Government to establish in a State or Union Territory one or more RRBs, when any sponsor bank makes such a request. The sponsor bank assists the RRBs in many ways by subscribing to its share capital, by helping in its establishment, by assisting in its recruitment and training.

Agricultural loan of RRBs till 31Mar 2023 was Rs.2,81,971crore (68.6% of total loan) in agricultural sector. Compared to last year an increase of 11.5% was seen and loan of last year was Rs.2,52,890crore (69.7% of total loan).

In F.Y 2022-2023, target of RRBs was 18% in agricultural sector and the achievement exceeded the target which was 47%. It is pleasant for RRBs. The table are given with other sectors-

7. NABARD (2022).Study on Improving Operational and Financial Efficiency of RRBs. Primus Partners Private Limited. P3. https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/tender/1112230325nrs28-study-on-improving-operational-and-financial-efficiency-of-rrbs.pdf

Table1: RRBs- PSL target and Achievement- FY 2022-2023

Sector/ Sub Sector	Target (%)	Achievement (%)	RRBs not meeting target/ Sub- target
Overall priority sector	75.0	97.5	All RRBs have met all the targets/ sub- targets for FY 2020-2023
Agriculture	18.0	41.7	
Small and marginal farmers	9.5	21.4	
Non- corporate farmers	13.78	96.6	
Micro enterprises	7.5	14.0	
Weaker sections	15.0	85.6	

Source:https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/WhatsNew/0109235107final-key-statistics-of-rrbs-2022-23.PdfP XIX

In the context of Jharkhand, here is RRBs named Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank, which is spread over 24 districts and there are total 445 branches. Total employees are 1576, in which there are 827 officers and other staff is 749.

In the field of agriculture in Jharkhand, the gross loan in total 4,63,843 accounts is Rs.3,49,077.18 lakh, in which short- term loan is Rs.2,37,994.39 lakh in 377686 Accounts and crop loan is Rs.1,64,676.07 lakh in 1,55,949 accounts.[8]

Jharkhand-At a Glance vis-a-vis Rural Economy

Jharkhand is a state full of natural resources. Jharkhand was established on 15Nov2000. Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand and Dumka is the sub- capital. The official language of this state is Hindi, second official language is Urdu and other languages are Santhali, Bangla, Mundari, Kudukh, Ho, Nagpuria, Khortha and Panchpargania. This state is located in the north- eastern part of India. Total area of this state is 79,714 km^2 which is 2.42% of total area of India. Jharkhand is bordered by West Bengal in the east, U.P and Chhattisgarh in the West,

8. NABARD (Jul 2023). Key Statistics and Financial Statements of Regional Rural Banks. Institutional Development Department. P XI, XVIII, XIX, 23, 26, 49, 65.https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/WhatsNew/0109235107final-key-statistics-of-rrbs-2022-23.pdf

Bihar in the north and Odisha in the South. 5 Divisions are North Chhotanagpur, South Chhotanagpur, Santhalpargana, Palamu and Kolhan out of 24 districts. Total sub-divisions are 43, total blocks are 259, total panchayat are 4423, total municipal corporations are 5(Ranchi, Dhanbad, Deoghar, chas and Jamshedpur), total number of member in the legislative assembly are 81, total number of members in Lok sabha are 14 and total number of members in Rajya Sabha are 6 in this state. Total population in this state is 3,29,88,134 (as per Jharkhand census- 2011) and total literacy rate is 55.56%. The first governor of this state was Shri Prabhat kumar and the first C.M. was Shri Babulal Marandi. In current, Shri Hemant Soren is C.M. and Santosh Gangwar is governor.[9]

In the context of agriculture of Jharkhand, agriculture is done on only 47.67% of total land of Jharkhand. Mainly three crops – paddy, wheat, maize are cultivated in Jharkhand. Paddy is the most important crop of Jharkhand and maize is the second major crop here. Due to lack of irrigation resources, agriculture here is based on rain. Irrigation facility is available only on 12.73% of the net sown agricultural area in the state. The main source of irrigation in the state is the well. Jharkhand has rough fields, small farms and barren land, due to which advanced technology has not been used. About 10.64% non- agriculture land is found in the state. About 54.6% of the state's population is engaged in agriculture.

Rural Economy of Jharkhand

The economy of Jharkhand is based on rural economy because 68.84% of total population live at villages and depend on agriculture and small industries. There are many such people who have small farms, whose income is not that good. There are also many such people who do not have land, who work in the fields of others and there are also people who are migrating due to lack of good income. Jharkhand government has made many progressive efforts to enrich the agricultural sector and allied activities. Increase in yield of kharif and Rabi crops indicates success. Along with the output of the livestock and poultry sectors such as milk, wool, meat and eggs, the production of horticulture crops has also increased over the years. Credit and insurance coverage in the state have consistently increased. [10]

9. JICA(2014).Republic of India, preparatory survey on initiative for horticulture intensification by micro drip irrigation in jharkhand :final report. Nippon Koei Co. Ltd. Vol.1. – Main report. P 1,2,5. https::://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/833/833/833_107_12183141.html.12183141 02.pdf
10. Dewashish Kumar (Jan 2023).Growth of major agricultural crops in India with special reference to Jharkhand. Vol. 11.1, ISSN-2320-7116.

Finance plays an important role in agricultural work, hence small farmers get finance from the bank in the form of loan in Jharkhand, loans have been given to farmers by various banks through KCC.

Which can be seen from the table-

Table2: category- Agricultural credit- Bank category- wise status of KCC in Jharkhand

(number in actual and Amount in lakhs)

Category	Outstanding as of last FY 2021-22		Total disbursement during this FY 2022-23		Growth/ decline over September 30, 2022	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number (%)	Amount (%)
Public Sector Bank	9,02,483.00	4,43,325.82	93,484.00	33,985.01	2.91	11.57
Private sector bank	23,960.00	29,314.38	6,923.00	3,161.49	1.59	6.81
RRB	3,82,110.00	2,15,388.93	80,429.00	75,689.84	-0.64	7.01
Co- operative Bank	9,573.00	4,401.99	894.00	443.41	5.02	5.94
Total	13,18,126.00	6,92,431.12	1,81,730.00	1,13,79.75	1.87	9.91

Source:https://finance.jharkhand.gov.in/pdf/Budget_2024_25/Jharkhand_Economic_Survey_242023_24.pdf P159

The farmer uses this loan to plant crops, so that the yield is maximum. Crops are seen on the basis of season in the current data. Crops are divided into three parts- kharif, rabi and zaid. But discuss only two crops with data, which are as follows-

Table3: Area, Production and Yield of Kharif crops 2020-21 to 2022-23

(Area in 000 hectare, production 000 tons, yield- kg/ hec)

Crop	2020-2021			2021-2022			2022-2023		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Paddy	1750.60	5123.08	2926	1763.54	5365.17	3042	789.76	1823.17	2308
Maize	285.819	623.41	651.84	272.6 0	606.43	2225	206.59	402.175	1947
Millets	20.769	17.71	2170.77	20.729	18.06	2312.45	17.437	13.61	2322
Pulses	443.90	438.12	987	445.36	448.59	1007	348.86	348.82	998
Oilseeds	36.21	32.92	910	34.03	33.34	980	29.55	29.52	999

Sources:https://finance.jharkhand.gov.in/pdf/Budget_2024_25/Jharkhand_Economic_Survey_2023_24.pdf P 146 to 149

On an average, the yield of all crops have increased from 2020-2021 to 2022-2023. The yield of paddy in 2020-21 was 2926kg/ hec, which decreased to 2308 kg/ hec. Maize, pluses and oilseeds have increased.

Table4: Area. Production and Yield of Rabi crops 2020-21 to 2022-23

(Area in 000 hectare, production 000 tons, yield- kg/ hec)

Crop	2020-2021			2021-2022			2022-2023		
	Area	**Production**	**Yield**	**Area**	**Production**	**Yield**	**Area**	**Production**	**Yield**
Wheat	232.76	543.96	2337	227.56	519.36	2282	204.40	238.54	2145
Pulses	418.33	482.72	1154	409.85	449.7	1097	378.94	412.73	1089
Oilseeds	477.39	371.8	779	460.53	364.73	792	431.09	348.12	808

Sources:https://finance.jharkhand.gov.in/pdf/Budget_2024_25/Jharkhand_Economic_Survey_2023_24.pdf P 150, 151

From 2020-21 to 2022-23 the yield of oilseeds has increased, while the yield of other crops has decreased. Both decrease and increase of all crops are seen in the area.

Ranchi District-At a Glance

Ranchi District is Capital of Jharkhand. Ranchi has constituted as a municipality in 1869. Total area of Ranchi is 5,097km^2 and population is 29,14,253. The official language here is Hindi and regional languages are Nagpuri, Kurukh, Mundari and Panchparganiya. The climate of ranchi is subtropical. It is little cold due to the altitude. The literacy rate of Ranchi is 76.06% (census2011), male literacy is 84.26% and female literacy is 67.44%. Economical condition is better than other districts. Ranchi district is divided into 2 Sub-divisions and 18 administrative blocks. There are 14 blocks Angara, Bero, Burmu, Chanho, Itki, Kanke, Khalari, Lapung, Mander, Namkum, Oramanjhi, Ratu, Silli and Nagri under Ranchi sub-division and 4 blocks Bundu, Rahe, Sonahatu and Tamar come under Bundu sub- division.[11] Except Ranchi city, The Ranchi district has a rural environment. If discuss about industry sector, then HEC, Usha Martin, Hindalco and other small industries are here. Presently Khalari cement factory is closed. In the education sector, there are central university, Ranchi university, BAU, Law College, IIM, RIMS and various private universities and colleges. From the economic point of view, the combination of both Industry and education is very important, these two lines prepare the outline of development. Both the sub-divisions of Ranchi District are seen as the plight of the economically weak farmers and the situation there which is given below-

11. Srinath Koley (2023). A study on growth of job opportunity in the field of computer s accounting and taxation in India. A case study on Ranchi District. Chapter 4. P 70,72. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/540037

1. Bundu sub-division- The economic conditions of the farmers here are weaker than Ranchi sub-division. There is no industry here that can maintain balance. The farmers here are very problem is that there is no big market here and it is away from the city. Always seen here, People throwing vegetables on the road due to not getting good amount and get very upset. Till now only one good initiative has been seen by the government that a Canal has been arranged for water and this Canal has been brought from Kanchi River. This river is very useful for farmers and many check-dams have also been built in this river. The government needs to make a big market here, so that the farmers can get a good amount of the crop. Another initiative should be taken, if a cold storage arrangement is made here then the produce can be kept safe.

As it is known, the economic conditions of Bundu sub-division are weaker than Ranchi sub-division. Here also there are small and big farmers. Discussing the plight of an economically weak farmer from Bundu Sub-Division, whose name is Jitendra Seth, who is a resident of Hurundih, Rargaon. He takes rent and does farming on other people's land. He does both kharif and Rabi farming throughout the year. In case of shortage of money, he contacts non-financial sources. Despite the shortage, he is committed to agriculture. Child rearing and education is below average. The conclusion is that in reality the condition of the farmers here is pathetic. In such an area, the government should take initiative to provide land to the landless, give subsidy and give loans at low interest.

2. Ranchi sub-division-The economic conditions of the farmers here are better than Bundu sub-division. Maximum part of Silli, Angara, Ormanjhi, Burmu, lapung and Khalari is surrounded by mountains and valleys. The area of the other block is flat. Paddy cultivation is seen everywhere. Vegetable cultivation is seen extensively in Pithoria and Uruguttu areas of Kanke block. Sugarcane cultivation is seen extensively in Nagri, Chanho, Mandar, Itki. People here depend on wells, Check- Dam, tubewells and ponds for water. People of Angara and Ormanjhi block are using water from Getalsud and Rukka Dam, people from Bero and surrounding areas are using Karanji Dam, lapung people are using water from Latratu Dam. People of blocks near Ranchi city like Namkum, kanke (1/2 part), Ratu do seasonal farming because they are engaged in other activities apart from agriculture. The geographical condition of Khalari block is different from other blocks, coal is available in abundance here and hence there is less interest in farming. The geographical condition of silli block is similar to that of Bundu sub- division.

In the context of Agriculture, In here farming is done on a small scale. Chemical fertilizers are also not used in large quantities. Ranchi district will be consider developed in the field of

agriculture only, when farming is done scientifically on a large scale. Cold storage initiative is being taken by the government, although there are some private cold storages in this district. If all the arrangements are made then the future of Ranchi district's agricultural sector is bright.

Discussing the plight of a simple farmer from Ranchi sub-division, whose name is Balchand Mahto, who comes from Ulatu, Burmu. He also does farming throughout the year. Sometimes due to lack of money he contacts the guests and sometimes selling rice, corn, animals etc. he does farming. Along with farming, he is giving good education to his children. The daughter has done wonders, she has done B.Sci nursing and is posted in Savdih sub-health center of Sonahatu. A few days ago he bought a tractor by selling corn. In last this conclude that along with farming, he is talking his children to the right place and the economic condition have also improved a lot.

Review of Literature

G. Narasimhulu (2004) made a valuable study of the present agricultural credit. There are two sectors of agricultural credit- formal and informal. The formal sector consists mainly of the co-operatives, the commercial banks and the RRBs and on the other hand, the informal sector consists mainly of the landlords, moneylenders, commission agents, traders, relative and friends. The role of formal credit has been increasing especially after the advent of planning commission, however informal agencies were playing a dominant role in the supply of credit up to 1970. [12]

Vasudevulu Naidu (2007) is studied on role of the commercial banks in rural/ agricultural credit before nationalized (1969) of banks, condition of commercial banks was nil in agricultural sector. After this, these banks entered agricultural sectors and took major steps. The reserve bank of India directed these banks to lend 30% of net banking credit to agriculture. [13]

Shikha Bhandari (2014) have analyzed on problems of agricultural financing in general and institutional financing in particular at both micro and macro levels. There is comparison between commercial banks and co-operatives relating to the working, performance and lending policies, pattern of utilization and recovery, diversion and distribution of agricultural

12. G. Narasimhulu (2004).financing agriculture by primary agricultural co-operatives societies in Chittor districts of Andhra Pradesh. Chapter7. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/71189
13. Vasudevulu Naidu (2007). financing of agriculture by commercial banks a study in the reform period. Chapter7. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/71333

finance. Commercial bank is part of organized new studies at state level. Conclusion of studies is taken from experience at different times and scope in different social-economy background. Effective credit policies should be related to specific times and conditions. [14]

Shelke Shivaji Rama (2016) is studied on Indian agriculture, poor farmers and finance. India is an agricultural and developing country. Indian farmers are poor mostly and depend on agriculture, whereas agriculture is depend on monsoon. Another problem is money, which contributes to the development of agriculture which financial institutions fulfill. The determinants of the institutional agricultural finance have been analyzed for use to performance of institutional agricultural finance and level of families. Agricultural finance has been increasing for the past four decades. [15]

Shanmugam N is studied on agricultural based Indian economy. Indian economy is basically rural economy which the double problems of under development and imbalance in various sectors. Agricultural sectors keep a important place in Indian economy. It provides employment to 49% of the working population. Therefore, there is a need to strong the agricultural sector for economic development of India. As a result of the green revolution, modern inputs have increased significantly. The total credit requirements of the farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers are not sufficient met by the institutional agencies. Therefore, the small and marginal farmers have to go to informal money lenders for Agricultural credit and have to suffer. [16]

Research Gap

After Nationalization of Banks, the role of Banks have increased. In the context of Agricultural finance, earlier the informal sectors had a role in this. After the Banks entered in the agricultural sector, many major steps were taken like 30% of lending was directed to the Agricultural sector. As a result of Green revolution, Modern inputs were introduced for farmers, but there is still a lot of work to be done in this area. So in this study the researcher will try to find several things like special credit policies for small and marginal farmers, profitable interest rate, protection of farmers, profitability ratio with respect to direct interaction of farmers and Banks.

14. Shikha Bhandari (2014).Role of commercial bank in agricultural financing in Rajasthan.Chapter 6. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/323612
15. Shelke Shivaji Rama (2016). A study of agricultural finance in Nanded district. Chapter 7. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/188855
16. Shanmugam N, Agricultural financing by commercial banks with special reference to dharmapuri district in Tamilnadu an economic analysis. Chapter 6. http://hdl.handle.net/10603/183864

Importance of the Research Study

- Finance is life blood for the farmer of weaker section and agricultural scenario.
- Finance is needed in agriculture for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, farm equipment, storage capacities etc.
- RRBs provide loans to farmers at fair rates for agricultural work and rural development.
- 54.6% of the people of the state are earning their livelihood from agricultural section.
- For a small state like Jharkhand, the good yield of paddy, wheat and maize has proved to be a boon for the farmers.

Objective of the Research Study

Research is defined as a systematized effort to again new knowledge. It is referred to as the search for knowledge. The main purpose of research is to find solution to unsolved problems using scientific procedures and to understand various phenomenon's scientifically. The main objective of research is to find out a hidden, undiscovered truth.

The various objective are-

1. To study role of RRBs in agricultural finance.
2. To study problem faced by farmers and RRBs related with agricultural finance.
3. To study and Analyze major initiatives taken by RRBs regarding agricultural finance in Ranchi District.
4. To study implementation of agricultural finance plan on Ranchi District.
5. To study the Growth of institutional finance in Jharkhand and Ranchi District.
6. To analyze the utilization of agricultural finance in Ranchi District.
7. To take review of related literature of agricultural finance.

Scope of the Study

This research study is taken on the role of the Agricultural finance in rural development of Jharkhand. The research work is restricted to Ranchi District.

As far as the scope of the study has cover only one bank RRBs in Ranchi district. The study has include various important aspects related with preparation and implementation of credit plan activities.

The study is confirmed to the classes of respondents like district manager, branch manager, farmer etc. further the scope of the study is limited to some important aspects like socio-economic profile of the respondent and banking system.

Present research has cover various aspects related with Agricultural finance. It includes cropping pattern, agricultural finance, procedure, loan sanction, problems of repayment, prices of agricultural products, minimum support price, implementation of credit plan and other related important issues has cover.

Hypothesis

The Researcher will take both null and alternate hypothesis-

H_0 –Agricultural finance through RRBs have positive impact on the Rural Development of Ranchi District.

The Researcher will take different aspects of rural Development being influenced by Agricultural finance through RRBs.

H_1- Agricultural finance through RRBs have negative impact on Rural Development of Ranchi District.

Research Methodology

The Researcher will adopt the following research methodology in the process of research work. Which is given below-

Research Design

The Research design is a blue print or Road map, so the Researcher will want to go to this path for own topic- Agricultural finance. The Researcher will follow descriptive, analytical and mixed research design for this study. For data the researcher will use both primary and secondary data, which will be numerical and non- numerical& quantitative and qualitative.

Data Type

- **Primary Data**-The Researcher will be collected primary data from farmers and RRBs staffs by observation, interview, questionnaire, schedule and some other methods.

- **Secondary Data**-The Researcher will be collected secondary data from Books, Magazines, Newspapers, various Publications of Governments, various Publication of RRBs & NABARD, website etc.

Sampling

The Researcher will be used strong and purposeful sampling as a non-probability sampling and high leveling sampling as a probability sampling. Area of Sampling is RRBs and farmers, in which 900 farmers will be taken as a sample size and these farmers will be in the numbers of 50 each from 18 blocks, who will take loan from RRBs for Agricultural work.

Data Analysis

Statistical tools will be used to analyze the collected data, for this the Researcher will use frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, correlation, regression etc for solving the problem and data will be analyzed manually and with the help of software for data management such as M.S. excel and Access.

Data Interpretation

For data Interpretation some manageable groups and table will be arranged and such data will be classified into relevant and objective categories for better understanding and visualizing, data tables, charts, graphs like line graph, scatter graph, bar graph, histogram and pie- chart etc.

Limitations

1. The study is mainly related with agricultural finance.
2. In this study the sources of agricultural finance are limited to RRBs.
3. Given data is limited for the period 2018-19 to 2023-24.
4. This study is limited to the given objectives.
5. This study is based on secondary data and primary data will be used whenever necessary.
6. The survey of agricultural finance has been limited only to Ranchi district, which represents only partially the Indian agricultural financial scenario.

Tentative Chapterisation

Sl. No	Name of the Chapters
1.	Introduction & Review of Literature
2.	Agricultural finance- A Brief description
3.	Regional Rural Banks and its contribution to Agricultural Finance
4.	Jharkhand-At a Glance vis-a-vis Rural economy with reference to Ranchi District
5.	Data Analysis and Interpretation vis-a-vis a case study of Ranchi District
6.	Summary, Conclusion & Recommendation

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- www.wikipedia.org
- www.agriculture.com
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- www.researchgate.net
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2. Books and periodicals

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- Udaan Jharkhand
- NABARD
- Jharkhand economic survey